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—BY THE—  
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## TWELVE PAGES

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1899.

### RALEIGH.

Whether the Raleigh came here or not, the ship is still a bone of some contention, and her name has excited some curiosity that has not been altogether satisfied by the information that Raleigh is also the name of the Capital of the State of North Carolina. Who was Raleigh, and why was the Capital City of the Old North State named after him?

Sir Walter Raleigh was one of those universal geniuses that arose in England during the Elizabethan period; who were eminent as soldiers, sailors, philosophers, statesmen, poets, historians, discoverers, wits, sages, and courtiers. Sir Walter was the peer of his most eminent contemporaries, besides being a man of fashion and gallantry. He it was who threw his cloak upon a muddy place for Queen Elizabeth to pass over dry-shod. He was for awhile a favorite of that remarkable woman; but he survived her, to perish later, under James 1st. He and his brother-in-law, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, sent many ships of discovery and settlement to America, and they aided largely in the final establishment of the colony at Jamestown. Sir Walter's name and memory were long kept alive by a famous tavern at Williamsburg, the old capital of Virginia.

Sir Walter Raleigh sent a number of settlers, in the good ship "City of Raleigh," to colonize Roanoke Island, N. C., and though it failed and mysteriously disappeared, it was not his fault, as he did all that could be done at that day to foster and succeed the colony. The mystery is unsolved to this day: what became of the Roanoke settlers? Whether they were captured by the Indians and carried away; or wandered away, on their own motion; or were exterminated on the island—is still unknown, although it has been supposed that some traces of them have been found in a people who lived near Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C. But Sir Walter generously exhausted his energies and his means in behalf of Virginia and North Carolina colonization.

While the colony still existed on Roanoke Island, the first child of British origin born in America, had her birth there—Virginia Dare. On the ascension of James 1st to the throne of England, Sir Walter is alleged to have joined in a plot to dethrone him and make Lady Arabella Stuart queen; and upon this charge he was convicted and sentenced to be beheaded; but sentence was suspended, and he was imprisoned for twelve or thirteen years. During his incarceration, he betook himself to literature and wrote several works of research and ability, among them his "History of the World." He was at last liberated, when he, in conjunction with others, dispatched an expedition in search of a golden treasury, which was unsuccessful but out of which grew fatal trouble to himself—the expedition having destroyed a Spanish town and otherwise given cause for Spanish complaints against him. Upon these and other charges he was arraigned and tried, without conviction; but the old sentence of death for treason was revived against him by King James, and he was decapitated.

His errors and faults were of the age; his merits and high qualities, together with many achievements, of great benefit to the world, were his own. He was a many-sided man, brave, public-spirited, adventurous and progressive. He had contributed his purse and service to the destruction of the Grand Spanish Armada; he had done

much in America and elsewhere to develop English wealth and power; he had introduced tobacco to Englishmen and the potato to Irishmen; and he died by having his head stricken off, to the great indignation of the people, by that King James whom Macaulay calls "a witty, well-read scholar, with pen and tongue, but a driving idiot in act."

### THE POINT OF VIEW.

Two knights, coming from different directions, met on the highway where was hung a great shield, and he who came from the Eastward greeted it as a golden shield, while he from the Westward exclaimed it as of unmistakable silver. Therewith a dispute ensued, each refusing to look upon the other side of the shield. The dispute progressed until a fierce quarrel arose, which ended in an encounter a foot-long lance, sword and battle-axe. As both knights lay dying of mortal wounds, a holy friar arrived on the scene, and soon learned how the mortal combat had come about. Before shriving the dying men, the friar carefully examined the shield, not forgetting to look at both sides of it. "Alas, my sons," he cried, "you are both right; looked at from the East, it is gold; looked at from the West, it is silver; but you die, victims, each of your points of view and your folly in not seeing the shield on both sides!"

That is an ancient but striking illustration of one of the evils of a fixed standpoint from which to judge anything, or everything, and it teaches us that we should at least see and understand both sides before we arrive at a decision about anything. Besides, many things have more than two sides, and often the apparent, or outside, aspect of a matter, is very different from its interior reality. Hear all sides, read all sides, see all sides, put yourself in the place of your opponent, look within as well as without, test, analyze, essay, and ponder all with an impartial mind, if you desire the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Your point of view will surely mislead you, unless you correct it by observations from other points.

What a perversion of common-sense and the natural order of things is it for any creature of the State (which is itself the creature of the people) to assume to be greater than the State, or the people, or for anyone to favor so silly and monstrous a proposition. It is, as if man, for instance, should repudiate and attempt to nullify the Ten Commandments because he has "inherent" rights, assuming at the moment of his creation, which exempt him from such restraints and laws, him with the power to judge and limit the Supreme Power.

In the case where our Supreme Court of Appeals assumes to pronounce null and void the act of assembly limiting and prescribing its course in matters of contempt (as well as that of all other Virginia Courts), it actually does worse; for it not only does all above indicated, but it grossly violates all our Constitutions, as the act, instead of being repugnant to either the U. S. or State Constitution, is in exact pursuance of both, while the action of the court is repugnant to both, and especially to the State Constitution, which expressly limits the power of the court to declare void only acts that are so "by reason of their repugnance to the Federal Constitution or to the Constitution of this State."

The continuity of the court in this case is monstrous, and only all the more so because it violates all law and order in their name, and sets an example of resistance to constituted authority that encourages lawlessness and invites anarchy. If "inherent" powers or rights are paramount in our highest court, the fundamental principle of anarchy is established in Virginia as the supreme rule, with every man his own judge.

Kings once held away by what they did not scruple to call "divine right." In America the Federal constitution was violated and flouted and war made openly upon the Union and the South under the pretence of a "higher law." And now high crime and misdemeanor stalks sedulously under the name of "inherent power!" Yet our constitutions recognize no inherent civil or political power except in the people; and if one branch of government set the example of claiming inherent power beyond that conferred, granted and vested by the constitutions and laws, why may not every other branch? Why not? Because the inherent power of the people will make short work with this judicial pretension. The inquiries: "Is he honest, is he competent, is he faithful to the constitution?" are as pertinent to one in office as to a candidate for office; for, as our Bill of Rights says: "Magistrates are amenable to the people at all times." The people remember that; and officers will do well not to forget it.

"Government by injunction" has become so rampant in Virginia that it proclaims an "inherent power" as supreme over State, legislative, constitutional, laws and people. Nothing, nothing, nothing, could more fully justify and vindicate the absolute necessity of the declaration of the Democratic platform against such "Government by injunction." Like all usurpation, this government tends alike to anarchy and to tyranny.

Because the world has not gone to "the damnation bow-wow" long ago, the Philadelphia Press argues that Moses and the prophets, Christ and the apostles and all modern opponents of falsehood and wrong are mistaken about what is evil, or about the bad

consequences of evil. "The wicked flourish like a green bay tree." It is true; and a merciful Providence "from seeming evil still educes good;" while the endurance and resources of men and things withstand and overcome even "the gates of hell" and "all the powers of darkness." Nevertheless, the Press is wrong in defending falsehood and wrong and rebuking the champions of truth and right from Moses to St. Paul, from Sir Thomas Moore to William J. Bryan. The doctrine of the attenuation of gravity is true, though counterbalanced every moment in many ways.

It appears from two cases of colored women, arraigned before the U. S. District Court, at Richmond, for counterfeiting U. S. currency, that there must be no little counterfeiting of the simpler kinds going on in Virginia, and that women (as usual) are principally employed in uttering the counterfeit. In both cases, the notes were raised to higher denominations by passing higher figures over the 1; but one of the women being convicted, her counsel, W. W. Finnegan, had judgment suspended to put in the plea that the conviction was contrary to law and evidence, as to complete the crime charged not only the figures, but the printed amount in the obligation of the bills must also be changed. Everybody will be prudent to examine their paper-money, especially before accepting it.

"Gen. Shafter says he ate the canned beef, and, as he is in the living skeleton chair, his testimony ought to carry some weight."—Washington Post.

There was, and is, canned beef—and canned beef. That the General did not eat one kind of the article seems to be shown by his survival in robust health. Besides, "what is one man's meat is another man's poison." Mithridates, a King of Pontus, is said to have lived on poison, as some Sweds and others are said to have the strange habit. But if embalmed beef agrees with a man, and he actually likes it—de gustibus non disputandum, and he should take it all.

The single-tax, Henry Georgians, are offering a prize of \$10,000 for the best novel, something after the order of Bellamy's "Looking Forward." Illustrating how the George system of taxation would work in practice. That amount of money ought to engage plenty of talent, and develop all the fiction required to complete the exemption of capital, speculation and chicane from all the burdens of taxation.

The Fair-Vanderbilt honey-moon has celebrated its first quarter by a congratulation costing a quarter of a million dollars; but if the whole moon costs but one million dollars in all, the two young millionaires may think it cheap for the money. But how long will it be before one or tother will be wishing that the other had been consumed—crumpled in grand style—with "the hammer?"

The new investigation of the Police of the City of New York, under the direction of Messrs. Mazet and Moss, will have a very many course through very mossy abuses. It has begun at the top, with the Chief of Police; but it may be predicted at once that it will never get to the bottom of police-maldiministration. However, it is a move in the right direction and must have some, if partial, good results.

There must have been a vast amount of that rotten, maggoty and embalmed beef contracted for by Egan, as we see that it is still being condemned and buried in large quantities, or thrown into the sea, at various military posts. Next year in all the ill odor of this beef, and all that it implies, this rotten administration will be condemned and buried by the grand inquest of the American people.

Sterner goes to Spain to restore the old relations between her and the United States. If he carries that \$20,000,000, he will be sure of a gracious reception. The Incas of Peru and the Montezumas of Mexico, wherever they are, have a vivid recollection of the avilery of the Spaniard for gold.

"We are patiently waiting for the editors who think it is wicked to shoot the Philippines to inform us how we are to prevent them shooting at us."—Washington Post.

Come home, Quit trespassing on the Philippines, and seeking their "forcible annexation" by "criminal aggression." Violence begets violence. The Philippines will hardly come here to shoot us.

Conservation is a very good word, properly employed; but it is put to many base uses. For instance, we see it frequently used as a shield, or cover, or deodorizer, as it were, where subservientism, or subservientism, or subservience, would be much more apt and true.

We are afraid that if the treaty of peace requires good-will toward Spain and Spaniards from Americans, it will be violated grossly every time a real American remembers the Maine; and when will any true American forget that crime?

The Samoans are also teaching us that entangling alliances with European powers, and forced and unnatural expansion by criminal aggression, is not only unworthy of us, but also very bloody and unprofitable.

If an "Idle Hour" like young Vanderbilt \$250,000 of \$250,000, have made debt will consume the whole of the joint Fair-Vanderbilt fortune.

Love in a cottage is said to be happier, as it certainly is cheaper, than love in a palace, especially in case of fire and no adequate insurance.

# VIRGINIAN-PILOT'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE

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DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

## SUBJECTS OF STUDY IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

- EVERY SUNDAY—History—Popular Studies in European History.  
EVERY TUESDAY—Geography—The World's Great Commercial Products.  
EVERY WEDNESDAY—Governments of the World of To-day.  
EVERY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—Literature—Popular Studies in Literature.  
EVERY SATURDAY—Art—The World's Great Artists.

These courses will continue until June 26th. Examinations conducted by mail, will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of Certificates.

## THE WORLD'S GREAT COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.

### IV.—COTTON.

(Continued.)  
Under special supervision  
DR. WILLIAM P. ALLEN,  
Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Union.

The commercial importance of the cotton crop of the United States is not generally appreciated. The average net crop of the United States for the five years ended 1897 was 2,515,365 bales. The average price of cotton in New York for these five years was 15 cents. The average total value of the cotton crop of the United States, therefore, may be set down at \$377,304,750. The average value of the cotton crop of the United States for the five years ended 1897 was 2,515,365 bales. The average price of cotton in New York for these five years was 15 cents. The average total value of the cotton crop of the United States, therefore, may be set down at \$377,304,750.

If a comparison be made over a period of ten years the result is, even more favorable to cotton. For the ten years ended 1897 the cotton crop of the United States was valued at \$377,304,750. For the same period, according to the same authority, our total value of the average value of our cotton crop was \$377,304,750. But the magnitude of our cotton production can perhaps be best understood by taking into consideration our export of cotton and comparing it with the export of every other sort of merchandise. Taking the year 1897, and 1897 as a basis for comparison, the exports of the principal articles and classes of domestic merchandise in these years were respectively as follows:

Exports of—	1897	1897
Cotton	2,515,365 bales	\$377,304,750
Wheat and wheat flour	21,495,277 bushels	\$15,315,254
Provisions of all sorts, including fresh fruit and vegetables, and other foodstuffs	163,501,101 pounds	\$12,135,094
Meat, mutton, beef, and other animal products	118,945,712 pounds	\$2,022,094
Wool, raw and dressed	79,017,731 pounds	\$7,522,946
Iron and steel	65,645,973 pounds	71,796,770
Gold and silver	46,212,145 ounces	\$4,564,201
Other metals	57,012,222 pounds	\$2,021,700
Other manufactures	22,000,000 pounds	\$2,059,991
Leather and manufactures of leather	21,112,570 pounds	\$1,351,446
Cotton goods and other manufactures of cotton	12,024,000 pounds	\$1,007,678
Wool goods and other manufactures of wool	11,000,000 pounds	\$1,000,000
Grains and nuts	9,000,000 pounds	\$7,725,000
Agricultural implements	2,000,000 pounds	\$2,000,000
Other	4,500,000 pounds	\$4,500,000
Total exports for year	2,515,365 bales	\$377,304,750

From the above it will be seen that not only is cotton our largest article of export, but that its export exceeds our exports of every class of merchandise except breadstuffs, and that even with respect to breadstuffs it exceeds wheat and wheat flour taken together. As our total exports for the year 1897 amounted to \$1,210,252,997, it will be seen that our export of cotton is almost 30 per cent of our total export. In the period of ten years ending 1897 our cotton export averaged 25 per cent of our total exports. For in that period our total exports of every sort averaged \$206,250,123 per annum, while our exports of raw cotton averaged \$229,281,951 per annum, or considerably over one-fourth.

Cotton is a product that, theoretically speaking, can be grown over a very large portion of the globe's surface, for it can be grown, and in fact is some extent is grown, in every country of the globe lying between the parallels of 25 degrees north and south latitude. But practically its growth is pursued as a commercial industry only between the parallels of 25 degrees and 35 degrees north latitude. Within these parallels lie all the great cotton-producing districts of the world that to-day, the cotton-producing districts of the United States, northern Mexico, Egypt, northern Africa, Turkey in Asia, India, China and Japan. But the area of cotton production even thus limited is far wider than the area which is of actual commercial importance. The cotton of the world which is of importance in the world's international trade comes principally from four countries: the United States, India, Egypt and Brazil. And of these four countries the United States produces by far the greatest part. Roughly speaking it may be said that three-fifths of all the cotton grown in the world is grown in the United States, and that of the cotton which enters into civilized commerce—that is, the cotton used in modern methods of manufacture—the cotton grown in the United States constitutes three-fourths.

United States	India	Egypt	Brazil	Other countries
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales

With small additional contributions from Greece, Mexico, Italy, the East Indian Islands and the islands of the Pacific these figures are intended to be taken as approximate estimates, and as a basis for the proportion to distribution of the world's crop among the different countries producing it. They were compiled from figures obtained from United States consuls and other competent authorities. In some respects they differ from figures prepared by independent commercial sources, and for the purpose intended they may be taken to be fairly accurate.



The figures set down in the above table for China and India are only rough guesses. The cotton of these countries, though produced in large amounts, does not enter into the world's commerce. It is almost wholly used in the domestic manufacture of those countries. During the cotton famine occasioned by the American war of 1861-5 some cotton was exported from China to Europe, but since that time the exports have been very small.

India is a great cotton-producing country and has always been a great cotton-consuming country, but until within a comparatively recent period its consumption of cotton has been almost wholly in the shape of its ancient domestic manufactures. The more recent and the world's development as a cotton-producing country competing in the world's markets for the supply of cotton for modern methods of manufacture dates from the American war of 1861-5. In recent years modern methods of manufacture have been established in its own territory, and India is now rapidly becoming a cotton-manufacturing country and an exporter of manufactured cotton and cotton yarn, although as yet its manufactures are confined to the cheaper classes of goods. Its export of manufactured cotton, however, already amounts in value to two-thirds of its export of raw cotton.

Japan, like India, is the seat of an ancient domestic manufacture of cotton, but like India, it, too, has introduced modern manufacturing methods, and its cotton manufactures are also rapidly increasing. In consequence its production of raw cotton is not equal to its own requirements, and its import of raw cotton and cotton yarn now amounts to about \$25,000,000 annually.

Taking the exports of these countries the cotton production of which is of most importance to the cotton-manufacturing countries that have no cotton of their own, or that have not enough of cotton of their own to supply their own demand (that is to say, the manufacturing countries of Europe and Canada and Japan), we have the following table showing the origin of the cotton of international commerce.

This figure represents value of 400 pounds each and are for the United States an average of five years ending in 1898, and for other countries an average of ten years ending in 1898.

United States	India	Egypt	Brazil	Other countries
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales
10,000,000 bales	2,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales	1,000,000 bales

Exported by Egypt	543,000
Exported by India	143,000
All other exporting countries, including Turkey, Peru, the West Indies, etc.	73,000

To this add the cotton imported by the United States from other countries (principally Egypt) 118,000

Total cotton used in the world's international commerce 10,314,000

It is thus seen that the cotton of international commerce amounts to about 11,300,000 pounds. The above figures do not include the cotton imported by Canada, Japan, Brazil and other manufacturing countries outside of Europe from countries other than the United States, that is to say, the cotton used by the India, etc. But they do include all cotton the subject of international commerce other than this.

In round numbers, therefore, it may be said that the cotton of the world's international commerce amounts to 10,300,000 bales annually, or 4,200,000,000 pounds, and that the part which this United States cotton constitutes of this is 7,750,000 bales annually, or 3,100,000,000 pounds, that is to say, nearly 75 per cent.

## EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

At the end of the term of seventeen weeks, a series of questions on each course, prepared by Professor Seymour Eaton, will be published in the Virginian-Pilot and Manks containing the questions will be furnished every subscriber making application for same. These questions will be allowed after the examination papers, for the receipt of examination papers containing answers. These papers will be referred to a Board of Examiners, who will assist Professor Eaton, and as soon as the work of examination is complete, the result will be reported, and certificates issued to the students entitled to them.

## Two Weeks More!

Many new patients have begun my treatment during the past two weeks under my offer of SPECIAL REDUCED RATES and many others have stated their intention to begin soon. To give all a chance I HAVE DETERMINED TO EXTEND THE TIME DURING WHICH I WILL RECEIVE PATIENTS AT REDUCED RATES TO MAY 1, 1899. THE OFFER IS SIMPLY THIS: IF YOU BEGIN MY TREATMENT BEFORE MAY 1 I WILL TREAT YOU UNTIL CURED AT ABOUT HALF MY USUAL RATES. For most of our patients are about the best in the year for the treatment of hemorrhoids, being free from extremes of heat and cold, and hence recovery is less retarded by changing colds. IF YOU WISH TO TAKE A COURSE OF TREATMENT AT ALL, BY ALL MEANS BEGIN NOW. You will save both money and time by so doing. positively by one received at these reduced rates after May 1, 1899.

*J. B. F. F. F.*

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We guarantee all trunks bought of us for one year and repair them free of charge. We paint the name and address on your trunk gratis. Leather Name Tags given away with all leather bags and dress suit cases.

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A leather Dress Suit Case, worth \$1.00, our price, 75c. A leather Dress Suit Case, worth \$2.00, our price, \$1.50.

Roller Tray Trunks. Bureau Trunks. Theatrical Trunks. Leather Trunks. Automatic Tray Trunks. Basket Trunks. Steamer Trunks. Metal Trunks.

We have a complete stock of Traveling bags and cases, such as, Ladies' and Men's pocket-books, Traveling Goods of all kinds, such as, Clocks, Drinking Cups, Flasks and Traveling Canteens. Give us a call. It will pay you.

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